

JPRS 76638

17 October 1980

Worldwide Report

EPIDEMIOLOGY

No. 203

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

17 October 1980

WORLDWIDE REPORT

EPIDEMIOLOGY

No. 203

CONTENTS

HUMAN DISEASES

BRAZIL

Preventable Deaths Estimated at 350,000 Annually (CORREIO BRASILIENSE, 22 Aug 80)	1
INAMPS Units To Treat 500,000 TB Cases (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 7 Sep 80)	2
Malaria Incidence in Amazon Region Estimated at 130,000 (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 16 Sep 80)	3
Problems in Second Stage of Polio Vaccination Campaign Analyzed (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 17 Aug 80; O GLOBO, 26 Aug 80). ..	4
Progress Reported Vaccination Total Revealed	
Outbreak of Measles in Piedade Source of Concern (FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, 26 Aug 80; O GLOBO, 26 Aug 80)....	9
Reported Cases Dwindling Sao Paulo Alerted	
Schistosomiasis Incidence Rising on National Level (O GLOBO, 26, 27 Aug 80)	11
Parasite Evades Immunization Schistosomiasis Control Difficult	

Briefs		
Measles Outbreak in Bahia		13
Yellow Fever in Amazon Region		13
ETHIOPIA		
Research on Geological Cause of Elephantiasis Reported (Girma Lemma, THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 10 Sep 80).....		14
GRENADA		
Briefs		
Gastroenteritis Epidemic		17
INDIA		
Briefs		
Encephalitis Deaths Reported		18
Incidence of Leprosy		18
Rise in Malaria		18
LAOS		
Briefs		
Malaria in Phon Thong, Champassak		19
Traditional Medicine for Malaria		19
Paksan DDT Spraying		20
MALAWI		
Briefs		
Polio Vaccinations		21
PHILIPPINES		
Briefs		
River Source of Gastroenteritis		22
SOUTH AFRICA		
Bilharzia Still a Problem; Vaccine Sought (THE CITIZEN, 11 Sep 80)		23
Briefs		
Cholera Cases Confirmed		24

SOUTH KOREA

Encephalitis Cases Appear in South Korea (THE KOREA TIMES, 7, 10 Sep 80)	25
---	----

First Case in Kwangju
Encephalitis in Southern Provinces

Briefs	
Cholera Outbreak Dying Out	27
Cholera Certificate Requirement Dropped	27

VIETNAM

Briefs	
Hemorrhagic Fever Epidemic	28

ZIMBABWE

Measles Puts Kezi Clinics Under Strain (THE HERALD, 30 Sep 80)	29
---	----

ANIMAL DISEASES

BRAZIL

Status of Campaign Against African Swine Fever Discussed (Jose Carlos C. Moraes, Jorge Roba; O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 24 Aug 80)	30
--	----

Briefs	
Swine Fever Campaign	35

ETHIOPIA

Briefs	
Annual Vaccination Statistics	36
Animal Disease Vaccinations	36

INDONESIA

Aid for Animal Disease Control (KOMPAS, 24 Jul 80)	37
---	----

Briefs	
Cattle Vaccination in Bogor	38
Cattle Vaccination in Java	38

LAOS

Briefs

Vientiane Rabies Vaccinations	39
Khammouan Veterinary Work	39
Vientiane Veterinary Work	39

PLANT DISEASES AND INSECT PESTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

East African Nations Hold Pest Control Meeting (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 17 Sep 80)	41
---	----

PREVENTABLE DEATHS ESTIMATED AT 350,000 ANNUALLY

Brasilia CORREIO BRASILIENSE in Portuguese 22 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] The preventable mortality in Brazil can be estimated at about 350,000 deaths annually, most of them children, and means a reduction of at least 10 years in the population's life expectation at birth. The infant mortality among the poorer population of the northeast is 5 times as high as that of the more well-to-do populations of the southeast and south, and the poor northeasterners have a life expectation at birth 20 years less than their compatriots with better living conditions in the southern part of the country.

These figures were furnished by Valdir Arcoverde, minister of health, in a lecture given yesterday [21 August] at the War College (ESG), in which he stated that the lag of the health field in relation to the rate of general development of the country occurred "not only because the benefits of economic development have not been better distributed and there are still large sectors of extreme poverty, but also because the specific efforts in the health field have not been adequately oriented and carried out."

Stating that the total expenditure for health care in 1980 will be on the order of 400 billion cruzeiros, the public sector being responsible for two thirds of that total, including the social welfare funds, and recalling also that Brazil possesses about 450,000 hospital beds more than 100,000 army doctors, and over 1 million health workers of all types, the minister observed that approximately 40 million Brazilians remain, nevertheless, without any health assistance.

5588

CSG: 5400

INAMPS UNITS TO TREAT 500,000 TB CASES

São Paulo O ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Sep 80 p 32

[Text] Soon the approximately 500,000 tuberculars in Brazil will begin to be treated in INAMPS [National Institute for Social Security Medical Assistance] clinics, eliminating the necessity of hospitalization in the majority of cases. This information was given out by Jair Soares, minister of welfare and social security, who together with Waldyr Arcoverde, minister of health, will set up meetings to this end with all the state secretariats.

The pattern adopted will be the same as has been functioning in Rio Grande do Sul for 5 years, where the rates of cure have been as high as 83 percent of the patients. There the check on the tuberculars was done by means of notebooks in which were noted all the visits and the medicines prescribed, putting the secretariat of health in possession of a file showing every time the patient failed to show up at the clinic and enabling the welfare team to find out his reasons.

Among the advantages of the new system the minister cited the possibility of using simplified and standardized technology, permitting the use of a general practitioner and nonspecialized auxiliary personnel, besides providing broad coverage of the population, at reduced cost, without changing the quality of the services, and proper control of medicines.

According to the data of the Tuberculosis Division of the Ministry of Health, 120,000 persons contracted tuberculosis in 1973, of whom 50,000 were cured, 30,000 died, and 40,000 are among the group of half a million patients. On the average in 1974 in the capital city of the province of São Paulo between 30 and 40 out of every 100,000 persons died of the disease; 2,500 deaths were reported a month, 84 a day, 3 to 4 an hour, and a total of 30,000 annually.

5588

CSO: 5400

MALARIA INCIDENCE IN AMAZON REGION ESTIMATED AT 130,000

São Paulo O ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Sep 80 p 16

[Text] Of the 140,000 cases of malaria reported and confirmed in Brazil during last year, more than 130,000 were found in the Amazonian region. In just the first half of 1980 over 70,000 persons have been found affected by the disease, 95 percent of whom are living in the territories of Rondônia, Roraima, and Amapá and in the states of Amazonas, Pará, and Acre. Malaria, according to the Superintendency for Public Health Campaigns (SUCAM), has remained stationary in general, but has a marked increase in Rondônia and a slight reduction in Acre.

According to information given out by José Fiusa de Lima, the superintendent of SUCAM, and Pedro Tauil, director of its Endemic Disease Control Division, malaria continues to be of great concern in the field of control of epidemic diseases, especially in the Amazonian and east central regions. In recent reports sent to SUCAM by its regional coordinators, of the 140,000 cases reported in 1979, more than 60,000 were in Amazonas (in that state the disease appears most along the sides of roads under construction), Pará, Acre, and in the territories of Roraima and Rondônia. The territory of Rondônia is getting the most attention from the Ministry of Health at the moment, because it is showing a great increase in the number of cases. Last year only 43,370 cases of malaria were confirmed in the territory, and just in the first half of 1980 there have been 26,341 cases.

5588

CSO: 5400

BRAZIL

PROBLEMS IN SECOND STAGE OF POLIO VACCINATION CAMPAIGN ANALYZED

Progress Reported

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Aug 80 p 20

[Text] In the second stage of the vaccination campaign against polio, carried out yesterday for children up to 5 years of age throughout Brazil, a good index of coverage was finally achieved for the slums in the periphery of Sao Paulo. However, the state secretary of health himself admitted that the campaign will only prove its total efficiency in a few months' time, in the event that the incidence of the disease proves to be altered.

At the vaccination station set up at the 80-kilometer marker on Via Dutra, in the municipality of Roseira, and also at that on BR-459, linking the Paraiba valley with the southern part of Minas Gerais, everything went as scheduled and more than 3,000 children were vaccinated. But in Belo Horizonte, the vaccines were late in reaching some stations, delaying the beginning of vaccination. Even so, the second stage of the immunization campaign against polio in Minas Gerais involved fewer problems than the first stage, on 14 June, when vaccine supplies were finished early in the day.

The robbery at a school in a Rio suburb, where the thieves took food, money, and a sack of medicine droppers, was the only incident reported in Rio yesterday during the administration of the vaccine. In this connection, the first surveys made yesterday by the Secretariat of Health in Santa Catarina showed that of the 608,477 children for whom vaccination was planned, the teams believe that 94 percent were covered.

Finally, in Dourados, Mato Grosso do Sul, a boy 2 1/2 years of age, Almir Rogerio Costa, died 30 days after being vaccinated against polio as a result of "respiratory paralysis--acute anterior poliomyelitis." According to the mother of the boy, he had also been vaccinated when he was 1 year old.

Difficulties Overcome

There is every indication that it has finally been possible to carry vaccination against polio to the most needy areas of Sao Paulo, mainly the slums and the periphery. At least this is the view of the executive coordinator of the campaign, Alfredo Arnoni, as expressed in a first assessment of the work at noon when the copies of the health secretariat supervisors' reports began to come into the coordination office, located in the old headquarters of the secretariat on Sao Luiz Avenue.

The difficulties normally encountered in these campaigns, Arnoni explained, have to do with reaching the outlying neighborhoods, due to the fact that the number of children is large and transport facilities few. For these reasons, vaccination has not protected the entire target population which is vulnerable, because the mothers find it difficult to get their children to the vaccination stations. This time, however, the number of mobile units was multiplied, totaling 349 in the capital and 4,659 in the interior. The first figures available at noon yesterday showed that the results were consistent with the expectations.

Ophelia dos Santos Salgado, one of the supervisors, visited the Vila Prudente slum quarter at 9:00 a.m. and found that 500 children had already been vaccinated there--a figure higher than expected. Supervisor Rosaria Grimaldi reported 1,029 children vaccinated by 11:00 a.m. in the Heliopolis slum quarter, while Maria Orly Gabarra reported heavy attendance of slum residents at the Igreja Verde (Green Church) in Guacuri, and they were handled promptly because volunteer workers from the parish itself were also numerous.

The report drafted at noon by supervisor Maria Orly Gabarra and sent to Brasilia in the afternoon showed that at 7 stations in the Santo Amaro region, 1,406 children under 1 year old were given the first vaccination dosage, along with 3,401 between 1 and 4 years of age and 1,567 over 5 years of age.

Problems

The problems reported to the coordination office, which stayed open throughout Friday night, continuing its work on Saturday until the vaccination activities ended, were those expected, but it was reported there that they were much reduced in number. There was one lady who complained of being discouraged by a nurse when she went to have her child vaccinated, one vehicle--operating as a mobile unit--which broke down, and two which could not find the assigned locations. These problems with the vehicles were considered minimal, since the total number utilized in the capital came to 917, aided by 2 helicopters.

Some complaints were also reported with regard to stations beginning vaccination late, but on the other hand a number began vaccination at 7:30 a.m.

A number of the telephone calls to the coordination office came from mothers who had not been given vaccination certificates, following which the office had announcements made on the radio station to the effect that the issuance of certificates is not compulsory.

"Better Than Nothing"

"Mass vaccination against poliomyelitis on the national level will only be really confirmed as an immunization strategy if within a few months it is seen that the incidence of the disease has been altered. It is true that two doses alone do not suffice for immunization, but according to Albert Sabin himself, the strategy of mass vaccination in a single day is important, and in any case, it is better than nothing."

This was the answer given by Secretary Adib Jatene when asked about various criticisms made by health workers of the system of national vaccination being pursued by the Ministry of Health. The state health secretary visited a number of health districts in the Center and Northwest, including the Osasco health center, where according to technicians the second vaccination stage seemed to have brought a larger number of individuals to the centers than came last 14 June.

According to the technical director of the Osasco health center, Antonio Sergi, the vaccination team will have exceeded 1 million doses administered in the second stage. "The Osasco health district vaccinated 850,000 children in the first stage of the campaign, and to judge from the requests for additional supplies from many centers, we estimate that a larger number of children have come to the stations in the second stage," the director said.

After leaving the general vaccination headquarters in Sao Paulo at the Health Palace, the secretary visited the regional health department for greater Sao Paulo, the central office for the entire campaign communications system. There, not only were military and civilian police participating, but also 160 amateur radio operators, under the direction of a supervisor, were checking stations and relaying the latest vaccine requisitions.

Thanks to this system, it was possible to improvise two mobile vaccination stations in Taboao da Serra and Capao Bonito, with an amateur radio operator and a health worker participating. This was necessary because the number of children coming to the stations near Taboao and Capao Bonito overloaded the stations in the area. However, the health secretary himself expects the vaccination of a smaller number of children than received the vaccine in the first stage of the campaign for the state as a whole.

"This time the publicity was as broad as possible, and the organization attempted to correct all of the shortcomings in the first stage. But the third component in success for this mass vaccination is an imponderable: the response of the population to all of these appeals, which is always a surprise," Jatene said.

In any case, the secretary stressed the fact that even with vaccination coverage of better than 90 percent, mass vaccination in a single day is important for Sao Paulo. In his view, the migration problem in the state is great and this is the reason for the need for mass immunization. "Vaccination throughout the country can only benefit Sao Paulo, since population movement is intensive," Jotene believes.

The municipal secretary for health and hygiene, Mario Altenfelder, admitted yesterday, during a visit he paid to various municipal health stations, that the second stage in the vaccination campaign against poliomyelitis in Sao Paulo was mainly a matter of reinforcement, since almost all of the children in the city have been immunized against the disease.

Although recognizing that "strictly speaking," mass vaccination in the capital city is not necessary, since the municipal and state health stations pursue routine vaccination work, the secretary rejected the criticisms of the Association of Health Physicians of Sao Paulo with the statement that "in health matters, one can never be too zealous."

In answer to a question from the health physicians about vaccination for the infants born between today and the next campaign, planned for June of next year, leaving these children in their view almost unprotected, Mario Altenfelder said that in the states in which there is already an established health structure, with routine vaccination, there will be no problem. He believes however that the federal government should contribute to the solution of the problem through systematic vaccination.

In the view of the director of the community health department, Pedro Salvador Schettino, the criticisms voiced by the Association of Health Physicians of Sao Paulo are valid only if they are based on international data and literature, for "otherwise, they would be no more than mere personal opinions."

However, he confirmed the reports of the association of health physicians to the effect that the majority of the children taking the Sabine vaccine dose yesterday had already had at least one or two others.

During his visits to various vaccination stations in the southern part of the city, Secretary Mario Altenfelder said that the plan set up by his secretariat had functioned well.

National Goal

The national vaccination campaign against poliomyelitis, the second stage of which was carried out yesterday, is likely to exceed the estimates of the Ministry of Health again. According to statements made by Minister Waldyr Arcoverde, once the main difficulties encountered in the first stage, such as the unexpected shortage of vaccines in some states, including

Sao Paulo, have been overcome, the campaign can reach more than 18,000,000 children.

Waldyr Arcovoverde further voiced his "total confidence in the Brazilian people, in the sense that they have been made aware by the appeals of the health ministry." He said that measles will be the focus of the next immunization campaign of the ministry. With the experiment also made yesterday in Juazeiro do Norte, in connection with the polio campaign, Arcovoverde believes that the health ministry can undertake mass vaccinations against measles next year.

Stations Still Open

The Ministry of Health, through the national coordination office for the campaign against infantile paralysis, authorized the secretariats of state in all the states and territories to keep the vaccination stations open today, if necessary. This step was taken following reports from the meteorological service which predicted weather for the country as a whole yesterday involving clouds and possible rainfall.

However, on the charts showing results of the campaign located near Minister Waldyr Arcovoverde's office, all states and territories reported "good weather," on the basis of reports transmitted by their health secretariats. The authorization will nonetheless be effective and in special cases, stations will remain open as long as there is a demand.

Minister Administers Vaccine

Minister of Welfare and Social Security Jair Soares inaugurated the second stage of the vaccination campaign against polio in Rio Grande do Sul by personally administering the first doses to children in the city of Santa Maria. By the end of yesterday afternoon, the state health secretariat expected to immunize at least 800,000 children up to 5 years of age, representing 80 percent of the population in that age sector. In the first stage of the campaign 871,895 children were vaccinated.

Vaccination Total Revealed

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Brasilia--According to information received to date by the Ministry of Health, 72 million children were immunized in the second stage of the national vaccination campaign against polio carried out on 16 August. Of these, 16.1 million were 5 years of age or less, accounting for 98.9 percent of the estimated population in that age group.

When the survey of the number of doses administered throughout the country is complete, vaccination should exceed 100 percent. The Ministry of Health explained why: the population under 5 years of age was estimated on the basis of the 1970 census, with a projection for the increase in the past 10 years, and on the basis of vaccination of children over 5 years of age identified by their parents as under that age.

OUTBREAK OF MEASLES IN PIEDADE SOURCE OF CONCERN

Reported Cases Dwindling

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Aug 80 p 18

[Test] Sorocaba--With what is regarded as a "spontaneous" reduction in the number of cases reported, which has dropped from 60 in 15 days' time to 9 in the last week, the outbreak of measles in Piedade can be regarded as under control, according to technicians at the health center in that city. On the other hand, the Sorocaba regional health division announced that it plans to launch a vaccination campaign, in the rural neighborhoods above all, tomorrow, to prevent the continued spread of the disease.

According to reports, the outbreak of measles has already involved 63 cases in a little more than 15 days, 4 of whom have died. The majority live in the rural zone of Piedade. Only 8 of all these cases affected children under 4 years of age, which according to Dr Luis Garcia Duarte, regional health director, indicates that the outbreak of measles should not be attributed to shortcomings in the vaccination campaign. "Our great concern in terms of vaccination is to cover the age group up to 4, in particular infants in the first year of life. And the figures show that practically 100 percent of the population of the region in these groups has been vaccinated."

Hypothesis

Thus one of the hypotheses put forth to explain the occurrence of this outbreak is that some individuals over 4 years of age may have been in contact with some people moving into the city from elsewhere and bringing with them the disease, which then spread. But in addition to this factor, the malnutrition of a large part of the population in the municipality aggravated the situation, according to information obtained from a Piedade health center employee.

With a reduction in the incidence of the disease and the increasing number of persons seeking vaccination at the health station, the trend suggests that the number of cases will decrease. In addition, the regional health

authorities are planning to vaccinate all of the population in the age group between 5 and 16 years of age, and thus, according to the regional health director, measles should be brought under total control.

Until June of this year, about 1% cases of measles were reported in the whole Sorocaba region, an index regarded as "more or less within the normal pattern," the regional health director said.

Sao Paulo Alerted

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Brasilia--Minister of Health Waldyr Arcoverde is concerned about the outbreak of measles in Piedade, Sao Paulo, and he has ordered the National Basic Health Activities Secretariat to watch the epidemic and take the necessary steps.

Technicians in the health epidemiology division in Sao Paulo have launched a vaccination campaign in the municipality in order to limit the disease, since more than 50 persons, the majority children over 5, have contracted the disease and 4 have died, including a young 18-year-old. Piedade has a population of 33,000.

Although plans have been drafted for a national campaign against measles beginning in October, epidemiologists at the ministry are concerned about the spread of the disease, and for this reason the studies on the ideal age group for vaccination will be speeded up. Surveys have been made in Porto Alegre, Sao Paulo, Recife and Belem.

According to technician Jose Augusto Becker, measles is a highly communicable disease, and can be fatal in undernourished children or those living in poor housing conditions. The disease is transmitted by sneezing or coughing.

In Brazil, measles causes 3,500 deaths every year, with the group of children between 6 months and 3 years of age being most seriously affected.

515?

CSO: 5400

BRAZIL

SCHISTOSOMIASIS INCIDENCE RISING ON NATIONAL LEVEL

Parasite Evades Immunisation

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Aug 80 p 6

[Text] Belo Horizonte--Scientist Giovanni Gazzinelli, of the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation Research Center, stated yesterday in this capital city that "schistosomiasis is clearly on the rise not only in Minas Gerais, but throughout the country." Gazzinelli addressed the medical association at a symposium held to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the center.

Gazzinelli, who has worked for 6 years on the discovery of a vaccine for use against this disease, explained that the major problem encountered by his team is that the parasite, through a process of evolution, has acquired the capacity to evade the immunization response in the host and thus to escape the antibody.

Supplementary Measure.

The studies, he added, are currently focused on obtaining a medication effective against the young parasites, "because they have not yet acquired the protective mechanism found in the adults."

In Gazzinelli's view, however, vaccine is but a supplementary measure for the control of the endemic disease in Brazil.

"An efficient solution requires a combination of all possible means, basically medication and health education."

The two factors responsible for the spread of the disease "are large-scale migration and the construction of irrigation systems and large dams offering ideal conditions for the proliferation of the parasites."

He went on to explain that in Japan, where the schistosomiasis problem has practically been eliminated, "the government invested in sanitary engineering to enable the irrigation systems and dams to provide for a greater water circulation flow."

Gazzinelli reiterated that health education is a preponderant factor in eliminating the disease. He said in conclusion:

"In the final analysis, money is needed to combat schistosomiasis. But it is a known and notorious fact that education and health are not government priorities."

Schistosomiasis Control Difficult

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Belo Horizonte--Dr Naftale Katz of the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation Research Center said yesterday that it is practically impossible to control schistosomiasis in Brazil unless a program to improve the living standard of the people in the endemic areas is carried out.

Katz, speaking at a symposium sponsored by the Rene Rachou Research Center, under the Fiocruz, explained the similarity of the reinfection indices reported in the municipalities in the interior of Minas Gerais and in Belo Horizonte, stating that the socioeconomic and health conditions in the peripheries of the large cities are sometimes even worse than those in the small towns or rural areas.

Migration

One of the main factors in the spread of the disease which Naftale Katz noted is the migration of infected carriers to other areas. Thus in the past 25 years, the number of cases in Belo Horizonte has quadrupled, in terms of comparison with the population increase.

Dr Katz went on to say that "in Sao Paulo, where a schistosomiasis control program was launched more than 20 years ago, the situation is more serious, mainly because of the thousands of migrants coming in above all from the Northeast and from Minas Gerais. The migration office records the movement of about 30,000 persons every year, which produces a potential for epidemiological crisis."

5157

CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

MEASLES OUTBREAK IN BAHIA--Salvador [Bahia]--Besides the 395 cases of measles certified in the slum of Alagados, in Salvador, Washington Araújo Jones, head of the epidemiological service of the Health Secretariat of Bahia, revealed yesterday that 141 cases have been registered in 8 peripheral neighborhoods of the city. Although he recognized in these figures "an abnormal increase" in the incidence of the disease, he did not characterize it as an outbreak of measles, but even so he announced a vaccination campaign beginning 16 September to control the disease. The campaign was set for that date to allow for the period of 30 days for immunization against poliomyelitis and thus avoid the risk of inadequate formation of antibodies for one of the two diseases. The Health Secretariat specialist also denied that there is any connection between the increase in the incidence of measles and the 60-day suspension of immunization to it (30 days before and 30 days after antipolio vaccination). According to Araújo Jones, the people of the peripheral neighborhoods are not in the habit of vaccinating their children, the incidence of measles in those areas being between 12 and 13 percent of the total number of residents. Thus the immunization campaign of 16 September, he stated, is aimed at checking the disease in the neighborhoods already affected and preventing its spread. For that reason only the children living on the outskirts will be vaccinated. [Text] [São Paulo O ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Sep 80 p 32 5588]

YELLOW FEVER IN AMAZON REGION--All persons who live in the rural areas of the Amazonian and east central regions or are headed for those areas are being warned against the danger of sylvan yellow fever. This is on the initiative of the Superintendency for Public Health Campaigns, of the Ministry of Health, which is trying to convince the population of these areas of the necessity of vaccination to protect man against the disease. Although urban yellow fever has been eradicated in Brazil, the threat of the sylvan form persists in the jungles of the Amazonian and east central regions. The disease, which is especially common among monkeys, can affect man following a bite by an infected mosquito, as the Ministry of Health explained yesterday. [Text] [Brasília CORREIO BRASILIENSE in Portuguese 22 Aug 80 p 8] 5588

RESEARCH ON GEOLOGICAL CAUSE OF ELEPHANTIASIS REPORTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 6

[Article by Girma Lemma in the column "Spotlight": "Elephantiasis in Ethiopia"]

[Text]

In a study of the disease known as elephantiasis of the legs, which is widespread in Ethiopia and is yet of unknown cause, it has become apparent that the disease is usually associated with certain red soils which are common in this country. In order to investigate the possible reasons for this association several surveys were made in areas where the disease is common. It is found that the disease is mostly abundant in volcanic areas covered with red soil. Its grip decreases with increase in altitude, decrease in rain/fall, the blackness of the soil. The victims are people under the age of 18 years, according to Comrade Aberra Mogessie, lecturer, Geology Department, Addis Ababa University.

It was traditionally believed that the parasite Filaria (a minute worm) caused the disease. In Ethiopia however, it appears that this is not necessarily so, Comrade Aberra contends. The suggestion is that there is something, possibly a certain element in red soil which enters the body and causes Elephantiasis in those people whose system cannot cope with that element.

In order to investigate this association several field trips covering important Elephantiasis areas in the administrative regions of

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| a. Sidamo | — Welloyta Soddo Auraja |
| b. Wollega | — Nekemta, Gimbi and Kalam Auraja |
| c. Illubabor | — Gambela and Goro Auraja and |
| d. Certain areas of Shoa and Gama Goffa were made. | |

Based on information gathered from patients coming to the leprosy control centre, the areas where the disease is rampant were identified a few years ago by Dr. Price of the Ministry of Health. As a result, the method employed was to carry on general geological reconnaissance work of the areas affected by the disease, make market counts, and personally interview the people who are affected by the disease.

It is noted that a large population of the country live on volcanic areas. This is assumed to be due to the fertility of the soil. The disease under consideration is also correspondingly abundant on the same type of geology.

Comparing the parent materials in Elephantiasis areas, Wolayta Soddo Anraja has ignimbrite in most cases and rhyolite, welded tuff in certain places. However, in the administrative region of Wallega, the rock is all basalt grading from aphanitic to Alkaline olivine basalt. The same is the case with Gore Anraja in Ilubabor. Areas that are not affected by the disease have volcanic ash, tuffs (possibly trachytic) in the case of Wolayta Soddo and metamorphic rocks such as quartzites, schists, gneisses (granite gneiss, hornblende gneiss) in Wallega. In Gambela the rock type is trachyte but there is no Elephantiasis, however according to Dr. Price the presence of Filaria has been recorded in patients of the Gambela Health Clinic.

Though geological fieldwork concerning this disease has not been done so far in the administrative regions of Goffam, Gendar and Eritrea, from the geological mapping done in these areas by the Ministry of Mines and other research groups and from the Ministry of Health data collected in these areas it can be inferred that the parts covered with basalt have a large number of people affected by the disease elephantiasis.

Therefore, if there is a similarity in the geology of Elephantiasis areas, it can be assumed that the mineralogy of the soil in these areas may have an effect on the skin of the barefooted population.

The presence of the disease on red soil and its absence or rare occurrences on black soil (derived from basalt or volcanic ash) may be due to the different absorption abilities of the clays, that is, kaolinite in red soil and montmorillonite in black soil. The causes for the disease may be related to some of the absorbed elements in clay or to a certain rare earth element in red soil.

To find the cause of the disease, it is necessary to consider each and every factor independently and also the effects of the several factors on the different types of elements present in the red soil under consideration, Comrade Aberra further added.

Remedy

There is a direct correlation between the presence of Elephantiasis and the occurrence of different rocks, soils and the nature of the climate, effect of topography and amount of rainfall of areas affected by this disease. Elephantiasis occurs in a tropical climate and affects millions of people in countries lying within the tropics. The cause is not yet known and there is no cure. However, it can be prevented. In Arb Gebeya, a village near Nekemte, a market count was made and about 8.4% of the market population were found to have the disease. Personal interviews indicated that these people got the disease during their childhood, i.e. below the age of eighteen. The survey also indicated that the barefooted

population is the most affected. In order to prevent most of the population who have already succumbed to the scourge and the others who are liable to get it, the only solution is to advise the barefooted population to wear shoes. This requires intensive campaigning by the concerned units of the Ministry of Public Health.

CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

GASTROENTERITIS EPIDEMIC--Gastroenteritis has reached epidemic levels in Grenada, especially among 1 1/2 to 3-year old children. The outbreak began mounting sometime last month and currently there are about 39 cases in the children's ward of the general hospital. Today, six children died from the disease. [FL250105 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 24 Sep 80]--The minister of health has issued a statement on the recent incidence of gastroenteritis. The statement says there has been no official release on the matter and further states that there is no cause for alarm on the issue. Speaking to RFG [Radio Free Grenada] news today, the minister said that the number of gastroenteritis cases has not reached epidemic levels. Although the number of cases this year is slightly above last year, the minister said that the number of cases in the hospital now is nine contrary to previous reports. [FL270110 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 26 Sep 80]

CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

ENCEPHALITIS DEATHS REPORTED--In Uttar Pradesh, 10 persons have died of encephalitis in Gorakhpur in the last few days. Preventive measures have been intensified and medicines rushed to primary health centers in the district. [Text] [BK290826 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 29 Sep 80]

INCIDENCE OF LEPROSY--Madras, July 31. Dr H. V. Hande, Health Minister, told the Legislative Council on Thursday during question time that out of 16,64,822 [as published] school boys, who underwent a medical checkup in Tamil Nadu, 19,849 were found to have symptoms of leprosy. He told Mr M. Sankaralingam that in a school in Pallikarnai village in Chengleput district, leprosy symptoms were detected in 10 out of 600 boys. It was not correct to say that 10 per cent of the boys were suffering from leprosy. To supplementaries, the Minister said an integrated programme would be undertaken with the help of Lions Clubs Rotary Clubs and social welfare organisations, to treat leprosy patients in general and the student population in particular. A Deputy Director of Health Services would be in charge of implementing this programme. Dr Hande told Mr Vasantha Pai that out of 100 leprosy patients, ten were considered contagious. Answering further questions, he gave an account of the grants sanctioned by the Centre and provided by the State Government since 1974 to combat leprosy. The total amount allotted by both the Centre and the State came to Rs 1.5 crores during 1978-79. In addition to this, private institutions had spent an equal amount during the same period. The Minister said the Government, in cooperation with the Madras Corporation would take steps to have a thorough medical check-up of the pupils studying in the Corporation schools in the City. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 1 Aug 80 p 12]

RISE IN MALARIA--There has been a sudden rise in malaria cases in the Bowbazar, Chetla and Beckbagan areas in Calcutta. [as published] About 300 such cases have been reported to Calcutta Corporation from these areas in the past three weeks. About 1,100 people have been affected by the disease in the city since January. A spokesman of the Corporation said on Monday that there was no supply of anti-larva oil from the manufacturers. Oil, therefore, could not be sprayed to control the mosquito population. Calcutta required about 600 kiloliters of the oil a year. Mr. Prasanta Sur, Minister for Urban Development, sent a telegram to the Centre on Monday requesting it to speed up the supply of the oil. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 19 Aug 80 p 1]

BRIEFS

MALARIA IN PHON THONG, CHAMPASSAK--Vientiane (K.P.L.) From 14 through 24 July 1980, the Public Health Department of [Meuang] Phon Thong District, Champassak Province, sent mobile medical teams to provide diagnosis and treatment for the people of that district who are engaged in the season's [agricultural] production. During this period they dispensed anti-malarial drugs to 1,090 persons, diagnosed 289 malaria cases, treated 350 other patients, and taught the "three clean" health principle and methods of malaria prevention to an audience of 155. This activity by the medical teams demonstrates their concern for the health of the people in production. When the workers are in good health, then production will go on at full volume. [Text] [Vientiane KHAO SAN PATHET LAO in Lao 4 Aug 80 p A 4] 8866

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE FOR MALARIA--In early 1980 the Wat Phonphanao Traditional Medicine Cooperative in Saisettha District, Vientiane Province, which is led by Superior Bonze Phimpho Southathantho, began preparing various medicines. They started by searching out and collecting herbs from the forests, mountains, and streams to compound into medicines for use by the cadres, soldiers, and citizens in their community. The Cooperative has researched the formulae for and compounded 12 different successful remedies. They have produced more than three tons of dry-packaged medicines, more than 360 bottles of liquid medicines, 3 kilograms of medicinal powders, and a quantity of medicinal ointments. These have been used in the successful treatment of more than 860 patients. Of this number, most were suffering from malaria, rashes, menstrual problems, stomach pains, or nervous disorders. The Superior Bonze further declared that the Cooperative has also used a heat chamber to treat patients suffering from fatigue, dizziness, and other complaints with good results. Since the beginning of the year, 435 patients have been cured in this way. In addition, the Cooperative has established two more hand'crafts units in metal-working and weaving. The weaving unit has turned out many meters of fabric,

while the metalworkers have made more than 70 machetes, axes, and other items. Presently, members of the cooperative are applying their ingenuity to producing medicine for the people and to expanding the output of their metalworking handicrafts unit above former levels. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 4 Aug 80 pp 1, 3] 8866

PAKSAN DDT SPRAYING--Vientiane (K.P.L.) During the first 6 months of this year, doctors at both the Paksan Hospital and the Namon Canton Hospital, Vangvieng District, Vientiane Province, have dedicated themselves with revolutionary fervor to providing health care to the people. In addition to caring for patients at their hospital, the Paksan doctors have accomplished DDT spraying in the villages of eight cantons, and have administered cholera immunizations in six of the cantons of their district. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAO SAN PATHET LAO in Lao 1 Aug 80 p A 5] 8866

ESC: 5202

BRIEFS

POLIO VACCINATIONS--Zomba--A total of 21,000 children of up to two years old, have received polio vaccine at the close of the first round of polio vaccination campaign in this district. The second round opened on Saturday, September 6. An official leading the campaign told MANA here that the number of children so far vaccinated in the district exceeded the estimated target of 20,000. He thanked mothers for their favourable response during the vaccination exercise in bringing more children to vaccination centres. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 11 Sep 80 p 7]

CSO: 5400

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

RIVER SOURCE OF GASTROENTERITIS--The Pantar River in Dagupan City, the source of fish and oysters for Central Luzon, is highly polluted and infested with organisms that cause gastro-enteritis and skin diseases. [Excerpt] [Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 21 Sep 80 p 4]

CSO: 5000

BILHARZIA STILL A PROBLEM; VACCINE SOUGHT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 80 p 8

[Text]

DURBAN — A recent study in northern Zululand had shown that bilharzia had about 80 percent prevalence and was particularly concentrated among the Pongola Valley. Professor Mike Moshal, director of the SA Medical Research Council's Research Institute for Diseases in a Tropical Environment, said in Durban this week.

Areas of very high prevalence had been found immediately south of Durban, he said in a statement.

"These studies are beginning to link bilharzia with other conditions, such as 'anaemias' due to iron deficiency."

Prof Moshal said developments in the understanding of the immunology and parasitology of the disease indicated that a vaccine could be available within the next decade.

"Some researchers believe that this is unlikely, but I think that there will be a vaccine developed within that period."

The employment of vaccines for treating tropical diseases was the goal of major world efforts and the MRC had been undertaking considerable work in immunology and biochemistry of such diseases. Bilharzia remained an enigmatic disease for many researchers, he said. — Sapa

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CHOLERA CASES CONFIRMED--Six cases of cholera in South Africa's Mafelane area of the Eastern Transvaal have been confirmed. The director general of health, Dr. De Beer, said his department's field teams were trying to track down the carriers of the disease, who would be immunized immediately. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Oct 80 LD]

CSU: 9400

ENCEPHALITIS CASES APPEAR IN SOUTH KOREA

First Case in Kwangju

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Sep 80 p 8

[Text]

The health authorities' efforts to make this summer record a "zero outbreak" of encephalitis were defeated Friday, as a 13-year-old boy from Kwangju, Cholla-namdo, was confirmed to be the first sufferer from the legal epidemic disease by the National Institute of Health.

Upon the patient's appearance, the Health-Social Affairs Ministry instructed all city and provincial administrations to strengthen disinfection of their areas, and to make prompt diagnosis and treatment of further patients discovered.

According to the ministry, the boy began suffering from high fever, severe headaches and other symptoms of encephalitis last Aug. 19 and was admitted to the Chosun University Hospital in Kwangju three days later.

The National Institute of Health confirmed the boy as the first encephalitis case this summer from sera examinations conducted twice.

Last year, the first encephalitis case was reported from Kohung-kun, Cholla-namdo, on Aug. 20, while the last case appeared on Sept. 26. A total of 18 people were attacked

by the summer epidemic during the period and no lives were claimed.

In 1978, the first case appeared on Aug. 22 also in Kohung-kun, Cholla-namdo. Of the 41 sufferers reported during the year, two died.

All people, especially children, should avoid mosquito bites, physical exhaustion, and direct exposure to the sun, the ministry said.

Meanwhile, three children have died in the Cholla-namdo areas and four in Chungchong-namdo after suffering from symptoms similar to those of encephalitis.

Provincial reports showed that some 40 children were still suffering from those symptoms in Cholla-namdo and 18 others in Chungchong-namdo.

The Chungchong-namdo health authorities had confirmed four children including a 14-year-old girl from Chupe-myeon, Poryong-kun, and a 13-year-old boy from Nampo-myeon, Poryong-kun, to have died of symptoms similar to those of encephalitis.

The 18 sufferers were under treatment at the Poryong General Hospital, provincial reports said.

Encephalitis in Southern Provinces

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 80 p 8

[Text]

Encephalitis, which broke out some two weeks later than usual this summer amid frequent rain and unseasonably low temperatures, is spreading briskly in southern provinces, alerting the health authorities.

The number of children suffering from symptoms similar to those of encephalitis throughout the country stood at 70 as of yesterday. Ten others have already died of such symptoms before the cause of their suffering was determined officially.

According to the Health-Social Affairs Ministry, 40 of the 70 sufferers were from the Cholla-namdo area, 20 from Chungcheong-namdo and the remaining 10 from other provinces.

The ministry confirmed only a 12-year-old boy as a suffer-

er from encephalitis last Sept. 8.

Confirmation of encephalitis cases by the National Institute of Health usually takes one to two weeks, since examination of the sera of suspected patients is conducted twice.

There is no special remedy for encephalitis and doctors treat patients with antifebriles against high fever and give nourishing shots if they are found to be in a state of physical weakness.

The Health-Social Affairs Ministry sent special teams of officials to each city and provincial administration recently to encourage disinfection activities against the disease, since it was likely to attack increasing numbers of people by mid-October in the lingering heat and humid weather.

CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

CHOLERA OUTBREAK DYING OUT--Seoul, Sept 29 (HAPTONG)--Outbreaks of cholera, reported in several parts of the country during the last three weeks, are showing signs of dying out somewhat, according to South Korean health authorities today. The Health and Social Affairs Ministry announced today, contrary to its expectations, fewer cases of fresh outbreaks have been reported of late, although the epidemic could develop again were it to spread to a new uncontaminated area. So far, a total of 138 persons have gone down with the disease with four persons killed, 86 still under treatment and 45 recovered, the authorities said. [figures as received] This adds another two victims to the death toll of two and another 86 to the total number of cholera patients announced by the ministry on September 25. The number of fresh victims, however, the ministry said, seems to be on the slow decline as 24 new patients were reported last Thursday, 17 on Friday, 10 on Saturday and 15 on Sunday. But with the spread of the epidemic to South Chungchong Province and Kyonggi Province, eleven areas, including Seoul and Pusan, have been designated as contaminated areas, according to the authorities. Warnings against the disease and instructions on precautionary measures for hygiene have been sent out to all parts of the country to prevent the further spread of the epidemic. [Text] [SK290856 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0810 GMT 29 Sep 80]

CHOLERA CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENT DROPPED--Seoul, Oct 1 (HAPTONG)--The South Korean health authorities said today foreign travelers to and from Korea were no longer required to carry anti-cholera vaccination certificates as outbreaks of cholera, reported in several parts of the country during the last three weeks, have been receding. The authorities added the World Health Organization (WHO) was advised of the relaxed anti-cholera regulation with respect to foreign travelers. The eased rule followed a disclosure by the Health-Social Affairs Ministry Monday that fewer cases of fresh outbreaks had been reported of late, with the number of fresh victims seeming to be on the slow decline. So far, a total of 138 persons have gone down with the disease with four persons killed, 86 still under treatment and 45 recovered, according to official casualty figures. [Text] [SK010254 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0056 GMT 1 Oct 80]

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

HEMORRHAGIC FEVER EPIDEMIC--Recently a hemorrhagic fever epidemic occurred in Huu Bang and Chang Son Villages of Thach That District, Hanoi Municipality. Assisted by the Municipality, within one month, Thach That District stamped out the epidemic and is vigorously promoting preventive measures in the district to improve on the results achieved. [Excerpt] [Hanoi HANOI MDI in Vietnamese 12 Aug 80 p 2]

CSO: 4209

MEASLES PUTS KEZI CLINICS UNDER STRAIN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 9

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

MEDICAL facilities are strained in the Kezi area, with hospitals putting up temporary wards and in some cases having three patients in a bed as the battle against measles continues.

A doctor at the Kezi clinic said tents and temporary wooden housing units were being used to help cater for children suffering from measles and bilharzia.

"Unless the Government opens the Antelope Mine hospital soon or finds other suitable arrangements, things will grow worse here."

"We need something in the form of a 250-bed hospital possibly divided into three departments."

"This Kezi clinic was built long ago as a centre for TB patients, but now

it has to deal with the increased number of patients, not TB in this case."

He attributed the severity of the measles epidemic to malnutrition and poor child care in the rural areas.

"But measles is not peculiar to this area you find it everywhere in the country though in different degrees."

DEATHS

Tshelanyemba clinic, about 70 km south of Kezi, run by the Salvation Army, also has a shortage of bed space. Three children share a bed in some cases.

A Salvation Army officer at the clinic said however, that the measles epidemic was now over.

Tshelanyemba clinic had recorded three deaths of children as a result of measles.

CSO: 3400

BRAZIL

STATUS OF CAMPAIGN AGAINST AFRICAN SWINE FEVER DISCUSSED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Aug 80 p 48

[Article from data provided by correspondents in Florianopolis, Porto Alegre, Rio de Janeiro and Curitiba by Jose Carlos C. Moraes and Jorge Roba, of the Brasilia office: "50,000 Head of Swine Slaughtered in Campaign Against Disease"]

[Text] The swine herd in Santa Catarina, regarded as having the best health standard in the country, is increasing at about 30 percent a year, and, with a total of 3.2 million animals, this activity contributes 17 percent to the total income of the state, or 220 million cruzeiros per month. In providing this information, Paulo Tramontini, president of the Santa Catarina Association of Swine Breeders (ACCS), stated that the sector "has completely absorbed the loss suffered due to African swine fever," a disease to control which it was necessary to slaughter 9,862 head of cattle in the state in 1978.

According to Tramontini, this recovery is indicated by the fact that the herd in Santa Catarina is characterized by a use rate of about 100 percent, while the national average runs around 40 percent. He said further that during the First International Swine Week, held recently in Concordia, all Brazilian marketing records were broken with the sale of 300 animals at an average price of 70,000 cruzieros per head, "which shows that the quality of the herd is excellent."

Export Prospects

The failure of farm harvests, particularly the soybean and wheat crops, accompanied by crises in cattle breeding, have also contributed to an increase in the modernization of swine breeding in Rio Grande do Sul. Although the herd has remained stable numerically for the last 3 years, at about 3 million head, the breeders have succeeded in substantially raising the zootechnical level of the activity during this period, increasing the utilization rate from 68 to 100 percent. Hogs bred for pork increased from 38 to 60 percent of the total herd.

According to the president of the Brazilian Swine Breeders Association, Helio de Rose, "now that African swine fever has been overcome, the authorities must define their line of priorities for swine breeding." He said that parallel to this, "the government must open up exports again," adding that "it is possible to get up to 1,000 U.S. dollars per ton of pickled pigs' feet on the international market, not to mention pork and fresh meat products in general." Spain, Portugal, Chile and the Canary Islands, the traditional importers, and more recently, Argentina, are among the countries interested in purchasing Rio Grande do Sul pork products.

Large Mixed Herds

Parana has the largest swine herd in Brazil, with 5.2 million head of hogs. But unlike the situation in Santa Catarina, ordinary hogs in mixed herds predominate in Parana, being raised on small properties and in the majority of cases lacking the conditions for meeting the basic technological, health handling and standard requirements. According to a survey made by the Rural Economy Department (DERAL) of the secretariat of agriculture in Parana, the present characteristics of the sector began to be defined as of 1979, when the failure of a large part of the state crop harvest led many branches and small farmers to undertake the raising of hogs as the sole means of obtaining a rapid return on capital.

The following year, however, the occurrence of cases of African swine fever in herds being raised in the state made it necessary to slaughter 8,000 head and greatly discouraged the swine breeders. The herd was reduced from 4.5 million head to 4.3 million. However, the hog breeders were successful in overcoming the crisis rapidly, because the reduction of the herd, as well as the shortage of beef, created high market prices for pork, and the resulting capitalization caused the sector to grow again to the level of the present 5.2 million head. In the past 12 months, hog slaughtering in Parana has increased 60 percent, and today the sector accounts for 26 percent of the total meat production of the state.

Industrialization Needed

"In Brazilian terms, the situation of the swineherd in the state of Rio de Janeiro today can be regarded as exceptional," according to the president of the Association of Swine Breeders in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Jose Guilherme Tavares dos Santos. He explained that "as the health authorities were extremely strict in campaigning against African swine fever (the first outbreak was in Paracambi, in Rio de Janeiro), hog breeding in this state has become a rather highly technical activity, and we have now produced animals of excellent quality." He stressed also that the steps taken by the Ministry of Agriculture because of the epidemic drastically reduced the so-called backyard herds and Rio de Janeiro currently has "about 5,000 first-line breeding sows, which gives the state a slaughtering capacity of 100,000 head per year" out of a herd of almost a million head of animals.

But although the activity has developed in terms of animal breeding, the same has not happened with the infrastructure for the slaughtering and processing of pork, which continues to be defective. "The situation found in greater Rio, the second-largest pork-consuming area in the country, is the strongest argument for the establishment in this state of an industry to produce byproducts such as sausage and ham," Tavares dos Santos stressed.

"The only survivor was Duchess, an old sow who fled into the brush and only came back a month after the tragedy," notes Francisco de Oliveira, who was a witness, while working at the Our Lady of Peace farm in Rio de Janeiro 2 years ago, to the shooting of about 1,000 hogs, as well as chickens, geese, goats, dogs and cats, when the health authorities confirmed the presence of the African swine fever virus in the locality. Then the process of combating the disease, which many doubt even today was present, began, and in the end the campaign against it led to the slaughter of 50,000 head of swine throughout the country.

Whatever the doubts about the existence of the disease, the fact is that in the subsequent 2 years, the swine herds in the main producer states (Sao Paulo, Parana, Santa Catarina, Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul) have developed not only in numbers but more particularly in quality. In national terms, pork production reached 500,000 tons last year, showing an increase of 13 percent over the total produced in 1978. This year, with the slaughtering of 8 million head of swine in the federally inspected cold-storage plants expected, the increase in production should exceed the 1979 results by 12 percent.

The relative stability of corn prices, the shortage of beef and the improvement in the zoological standards for the herds are the factors, according to technicians at the Agricultural Economy Institute (IEA) of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Supply in Sao Paulo, which led to the development of swine-breeding nationally in the 1978-1979 period. In the state of Sao Paulo, meat production increased 10 percent during this period, with 1.4 million head. In 1979, breeders in Sao Paulo produced 64,000 tons of pork and the increase for this year is expected to be about 6 percent.

But according to the IEA technicians, this picture is now changing somewhat because while in 1978 and 1979 the price-corn-fodder ratio as compared to the price-meat ratio was favorable to the swine breeder, in the first 5 months of 1980 the price-corn ratio increased 25 percent over the price-meat ratio, while the price-fodder ratio remained stable. In current terms, the average price per arroba of pork for slaughter (506 cruzeiros) was up 90 percent in 1979 over the price the preceding year. But between January and May of this year, with values averaging 777 cruzeiros per arroba, the price of pork developed 89 percent above the 1979 figure. The prospects for the second half of 1980 indicate a moderate increase in the prices, because there are no surpluses. But a drop in profits for the swine breeders will certainly result from the rise in the cost of supplies.

Compulsory Vaccination

The secretary for agricultural defense at the Ministry of Agriculture, Ubiratan Mendes Serrao, has announced in Brasilia that the government has planned to launch a compulsory program later this year requiring vaccination against hog cholera, which does as much harm to the economy of the country as African swine fever, because it blocks the export of pork and pork products. Initially, the vaccination program will affect the three states in the South (Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Parana) and gradually will be extended to the other states.

According to Ubiratan Mendes Serrao, African swine fever (PSA), which broke out in Brazil in the middle of 1978, is under control, following the slaughter of more than 70,000 animals. This fact, according to the health authorities at the Ministry of Agriculture, shows the wisdom of the energetic steps taken to combat the disease, mainly when it is realized that many countries, including those which have slaughtered the entire herd, like Cuba, are still waging a battle to control the PSA virus, since yet another outbreak was reported in February of this year. The same thing is happening in the Dominican Republic, where more than 15 million animals were slaughtered.

Ubiratan Mendes Serrao recalled that the outbreaks of PSA reported in Brazil were generally characterized by low mortality, which caused a lack of belief and confidence in the laboratory diagnoses, in view of this form in which the disease can appear on the part of breeders and even some veterinarians too. In other countries which have suffered from the PSA virus, according to a Ministry of Agriculture publication, the mortality rate has ranged up to almost 100 percent.

"The last case of PSA was diagnosed in Para, where 14,404 animals were slaughtered on 993 rural properties, at the end of last year," a report submitted to the minister of agriculture by Ubiratan Mendes Serrao said. Later, with a view to identifying possible residual cases, 2,299 serum and organ samples were analyzed, 1,765 of these testing positive for hog cholera. The report does not say whether the other 534 cases showed symptoms of any type of disease, but it stresses that not a single case of PSA was found in all the tests as a whole. The statistical chart showing the occurrence of PSA in Brazil appended to the document has a comment at the bottom of the page pertaining to this last case which adds further to the confusion, saying: "The last outbreak in the country, on the basis of the subsequent tests made on organs and serums from the swine slaughtered, taken from the municipalities affected, proved negative."

The great similarity between the symptoms of hog cholera and African swine fever makes diagnosis dependent on laboratory tests, which continue to be made exclusively by the Institute of Virology at the Rural Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, despite the recommendation the CNPQ [National Scientific and Technological Development Council] made in August of 1978 that this

work be transferred to the EMBRAPA [Brazilian Agriculture and Livestock Research Enterprise] laboratory at the 47-kilometer marker on the old Rio-Sao Paulo road.

Despite the economic burden placed on the country, for almost 50 million cruzelros were paid out in indemnification, in addition to the additional expenditures for the control and identification of the centers of the disease, PSA also does serious social damage, since it "was the small breeder who felt the worst of the negative impact caused by the disease, due to the lack of any structured health program and the direct relationship established with feeding animals with scraps of contaminated food, improper installations and handling, and extensive and unselective breeding."

Ubiratan Mendes Serrao, in a report sent to Minister of Agriculture Amaury Stabile, stressed that "the majority of the breeders (32.8 percent) are small farmers with herds of from 20 to 50 head. The more technically advanced breeders account for only 0.5 percent of the domestic herd. Thus the problems resulting from the identification and combating of diseases are predominantly of a social nature, as compared to any economic significance."

Exports

Since PSA was first identified in Brazil in May of 1978, in a breeding unit in Paracambi, Rio de Janeiro, 208 centers of the disease have been identified, with the greatest incidence in Sao Paulo and Parana.

Because of the existence of African swine fever, and mainly hog cholera, pork exports have been almost paralyzed since last year. These exports, which came to 12,338 tons in 1977, dropped to about 5,000 tons in 1978. Last year only 910 tons were sold.

The greatest barriers to the export of Brazilian pork are of a health nature, which is the reason for Minister Amaury Stabile's interest in focusing the health control policy on the states with the highest technical levels, in order to create pockets free from the disease to produce especially for export.

An outbreak of hog cholera was diagnosed in Parana, in the municipalities of Reboucas, Sao Mateus, Palmital, Pitangas and Guarapuava, where the swine herd is estimated at about 200,000 animals. A survey carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture showed that about 2,000 animals have already died.

Unlike African swine fever, the eradication of which is possible only by slaughtering the sick animals, preventive treatment is possible for hog cholera by administering vaccines, which are now being produced in the country. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, control of the disease is difficult due to the reluctance of breeders to have their animals vaccinated. This is the case with the contaminated municipalities in Parana, where there are 30,000 doses of vaccine available for resale, of which only 12,000 have in fact been bought by the breeders. For this reason the government has decided to impose a compulsory vaccination program. Without vaccination certificates, breeders will not be able to market their animals.

BRIEFS

SWINE FEVER CAMPAIGN--Porto Alegre (O GLOBO)--Amaury Stabile, minister of agriculture, announced yesterday [5 September] at a meeting with rural producers at Irsim (360 kilometers from this gaúcho capital) that within the next week he will receive supplies for beginning a campaign of serological control of hog cholera and African swine fever in Brazil. "With the results of this campaign," the minister stated, "we shall have conditions for obtaining from the international sanitary control organizations a suspension of the restriction on imports of Brazilian pork by other countries." Stabile reaffirmed that suspension of the international sanitary control organizations' restrictions will make it possible to solve the pork problem; pork is now selling at prices below the cost of production. The government's intention is to manage to export part of the 10,000 tons of surplus pork now on hand in Brazil; the remainder can then be absorbed by domestic supermarket chains. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Sep 80 p 19] 3588

CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

ANNUAL VACCINATION STATISTICS--Makale (ENA)--The extension office of the Ministry of Agriculture in Tigray region, this year rendered a number of public services on various fields to the inhabitants of rural areas as well as urban centres. According to the report by the extension office here, a total of 954,153 heads of cattle have been vaccinated against different animal diseases. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 6]

ANIMAL DISEASE VACCINATIONS--Ambo--A total of 441,047 livestock were inoculated against various animal diseases in Jibat and Metcha province of Shoa region. The inoculation was given to the livestock in nine districts of the Jibat and Metcha province by the roving employees of the Livestock and Fishery Resources Corporation in the provincial office of the Ministry of Agriculture from July the first 1972 E.C. until June 30th 1972 E.C., it was learnt. Accordingly, 289,533 livestock were inoculated against rinderpest, 122,050 sheep and goats against small pox, 16,812 against anthrax, 4,884 against external parasites, 6,091 against internal parasites and 1,677 against various livestock diseases, a spokesman of the provincial production campaign council declared. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 8]

CSO: 9400

AID FOR ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Excerpt] During the Third Five-Year-Plan, the government will step up programs for livestock sanitation and animal disease control, to overcome the problem of low cattle breeding production and low cattle population caused by high incidence of deaths from disease and low incidence of births.

In this regard, Secretary General Panoedjoe of the Department of Agriculture and Dr Wilson of the Australian Embassy signed a memorandum of co-operation between Indonesia and Australia on 22 July. The memorandum cited 3 projects, namely, a hoof and mouth disease control project in Surabaya; a project to build animal disease control laboratories in eastern Indonesia; and a project to increase the capability of the Institute for Animal Disease Research in Bogor.

The hoof and mouth disease project will involve construction of a Veterinary Medicine Center in Surabaya capable of turning out 5 million doses of vaccine per year. An Australian grant of 8.034 million Australian dollars over 7 years will be used to improve laboratory facilities, provide expert assistance, and furnish the means to produce the vaccine. Indonesia will provide 1.176 billion rupiahs over 7 years.

Seventeen animal disease control laboratories will be built in the East Lesser Sundas, West Lesser Sundas, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi and Maluku. This will permit local identification of animal disease, so that efforts to eradicate and control it can be carried out immediately, and its spread can be arrested. Australia is giving 770,000 Australian dollars over a period of 7 years, while Indonesia will provide around 370 million rupiahs for the project (over 7 years) as well.

Work on the Institute for Animal Disease Research in Bogor will improve capability in the fields of bacteriology, virology, parasitology, mycology, toxology and veterinary pathology. Australia will provide 4.6 million Australian dollars over 5 years, while Indonesia will provide 1.055 billion rupiahs over the 5 year time period.

BRIEFS

CATTLE VACCINATION IN BOGOR--This year, 43,378 cows in Bogor Regency will be vaccinated against foot and mouth disease in the final stage of a mass vaccination program. According to Dr Sustiana, chief of the Bogor Regency Cattle Breeding Service, this is the final year of a vaccination program that began 3 years ago. It is part of a national program to eradicate foot and mouth disease. Foot and mouth disease is greatly feared in Indonesia and neighboring countries. Cattle become thin under attack by the disease, and farmers suffer loss, especially when attacks come during the rice-growing season. "Thus, the General Directorate for Cattle Breeding has a program to free cattle in Java of foot and mouth disease," Sustiana told KOMPAS last week. According to Sustiana, the disease has already been eliminated in Bali and Madura. Now, a mass vaccination program is underway in Java. In addition to Bogor Regency, mass vaccination is underway in Sukabumi, Serang and Pandeglang Regencies. Sustiana said that the General Directorate for Cattle Breeding is studying the results of the program, and passing information directly to the minister of agriculture. Henceforth, that area will actually be free of foot and mouth disease. "Mass vaccination of cattle in Bogor Regency should have begun in May. However, since vaccine from the General Directorate for Cattle Breeding arrived in July, vaccination will begin next month, after Lebaran," said Sustiana. The vaccination of some 43,378 cows will take at least three months, according to estimates. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 22 Jul 80 p 8] 9197

CATTLE VACCINATION IN JAVA--Beginning in August, 43,378 cows in Bogor Regency will be vaccinated against foot and mouth disease in the final phase of a 3 year program. Vaccination will take an estimated 3 months. The effort is part of a campaign to rid Java of the disease; Bali and Madura have already been cleared of foot and mouth disease. Mass vaccination of cattle is also underway in Sukabumi, Serang and Pandeglang Regencies. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 22 Jul 80 p 8] 9197

BRIEFS

VIENTIANE RABIES VACCINATIONS--Vientiane (K.P.L.) Upon learning that a rabies epidemic had begun in their community, veterinary workers of Sikhottabong District, Vientiane Province, on 21 July 1980 rushed to begin a rabies vaccination campaign. At present, vaccination of the people's dogs, cats, and monkeys is complete in Nong Duang Canton and Sithan-neua Canton. A total of 568 animals were vaccinated. The workers are now vigorously continuing the campaign in Si Khai, Nong Niaw, and Kao Liaw Cantons in order to meet their schedule. It was further disclosed that veterinary workers in other communities are preparing to conduct campaigns to vaccinate the people's domestic animals throughout the area. [Text] [Vientiane KHAO SAN PATHET LAO in Lao 4 Aug 80 pp A 3, 4] 8866

KHAMMOUAN VETERINARY WORK--During this year's growing season, veterinary personnel of Nong Bok District, Khammouan Province, conducted a drive in all bases of production and agricultural cooperatives to treat and vaccinate domestic animals against diseases that have been epidemic in past rainy seasons. This was done to insure the good health of all the animals, and in particular to insure that sufficient numbers of draft animals would be available. In this period, they diagnosed, treated, and vaccinated a total of more than 3,800 animals, including more than 1,770 buffaloes, 1,580 cattle, and more than 450 pigs. Also, they widely publicized methods of preventing diseases and taught the people modern animal husbandry practices. [Text] [Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 30 Jul 80 p 1] 8866

VIENTIANE VETERINARY WORK--During the first 6 months of 1980, the Veterinary Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Irrigation of Vientiane City and Province sent a number of its personnel to reinforce the veterinary workers in communities throughout the 15 districts of that province. By this means a concerted drive was made to lead the people to provide better health care for their domestic animals, to build a good base of draft animals production, and to improve the daily lives of the people. During this period, they vaccinated animals against diseases common in the rainy season, such as hoof and mouth disease and "Thammalo Khokhai" [literally "mucous and swollen throat"]. Animals vaccinated

include 1,421 buffaloes, 1,080 cattle, 275 pigs, and 85 sheep and goats, as well as 138 dogs vaccinated against rabies. At the same time, they cured cases of "mucous and swollen throat" and hoof and mouth disease near Saithani District and Chantaburi District. Cured of these diseases were 143 buffaloes, 105 cattle, 1,884 pigs, and hundreds of sheep, goats, and poultry, as well as 63 rabid dogs. Also, hundreds of buffaloes, cattle, and pigs were castrated at the request of their owners. During the drive, wherever the veterinary workers went, they advised the people to correct the old ways and adopt modern animal husbandry practices such as providing clean enclosures, feeding animal [prepared] feeds, and control of fleas and mosquitoes. They also established controls on the slaughter of animals, particularly those pregnant or newly born, and buffaloes and cattle still useful as draft animals. The result of the drive is that the residents of each community are now much more informed and far better prepared to care for their domestic animals, both those kept as draft animals and those raised for food, than they were in 1979. This will make production of their annual crops much easier. [Text]
[Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 29 Jul 80 pp 1, 2] 8866

CSO: 5400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

EAST AFRICAN NATIONS HOLD PEST CONTROL MEETING

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Nazareth (ENA)--A 15-day seminar attended by experts from five East African countries opened here yesterday to control the destruction [wrought] on crops by hordes of birds technically known as queles.

The seminar taking place at the assembly hall of the Adama Ras Hotel is being attended by representatives from Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan and Somalia. The seminar was organised under the joint auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture of Socialist Ethiopia and the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the U.N.

In addition to carrying out valuable exchange of views on the major crop pest which is endemic mainly to the East African region, the experts will [make] a tour of inspection of Awash Melkassa, Gewane and Middle Awash at the conclusion of the seminar. They would assess the effort being made on the part of the Ministry of Agriculture to control the pest.

To implement what was described as the queles project, an airfield had been constructed at a cost of 34,000 Birr in Awash Melkassa.

Speaking while opening the seminar, Comrade Adera Gebre-Medhin, Head of the Pest Control Team in the Ministry of Agriculture, described the destruction normally wrought by queles in the kola and woina dega zones of the country. He noted that control efforts up to now have produced results.

Comrade Adera pointed out that due to lack of adequate technical know-how, production of crops in developing countries is low and does not cope with increasing population. He stressed the adverse impact created by queles, and stated that experts working in this field should pool their resources together to overcome the problem.

The occurrence of queles in Africa spreads from Djibouti in the East to Dakar in the West as well as to Namibia in Southern Africa.

CSO: 5400

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Oct 23 1980

Lu